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## Arrival of the Ashtarkhani (Jani) Dynasty to the Throne of Bukhara Khanate

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the collapse of the Shaybani dynasty and the rise to power of the Ashtarkhani (Jani) dynasty as a result of the political crisis that occurred in the Bukhara Khanate at the end of the 16th century.

**KEYWORDS:** Shaibani, Ashtarkhani (Jani), Golden Horde, Astrakhan, "Haji Tarkhan", Dashti Kipchak, Tokai, Timurid Dynasty, Khazar Khanate.

During the years of independence, the history of Uzbekistan began to be comprehensively and scientifically covered. Particular attention is paid to the history of Uzbek statehood and its role in the development of world civilization. The first president of Uzbekistan said about drawing lessons and conclusions from history and not making mistakes in the future: "Living with lessons from history, knowing the truths of history gives strength to a person, equips him with the truth of life. When writing history, one should never deviate to the right or to the left, but only from the point of view of truth and justice. A false history poisons a person like a worm, and distorts his worldview. But in order to appreciate the good times, a prosperous and prosperous life, a person sometimes needs to look back. He should learn from history and live. First of all, I would like to say to our youth: read, study history, a person who knows his history and past will not go astray in the future." Undoubtedly, one of the periods that played an important role in the formation and development of the traditions of Uzbek statehood is the period of the Uzbek khanates. Khans had a favorable geopolitical position among the Central Asian states, having favorable geopolitical advantages in conducting trade and diplomatic relations with the Caspian Sea in the west, Eastern Iran and Afghanistan in the south, the Russian Empire in the north and east, Eastern Turkestan, and China. By the beginning of the 16th century, the Shaibani dynasty, formed after the Timurids, established its rule in Movarounnahr, Khorasan, and Khorezm, but in a short time it was divided into two parts - the khanates of Bukhara and Khiva, and by the beginning of the 18th century, it was divided into a third state, that is, the Koqan khanate.

The political crisis in the Bukhara Khanate led to the end of the Shaybani dynasty. In the Bukhara khanate, chaos and unrest begin again. The external situation will not be satisfactory either. At the time when the external and internal situation became tense, at the end of the 16th century, a group of tribal chiefs and influential scholars put Din Muhammad Sultan, the son of Joni Muhammad Sultan, on the throne of Bukhara.

Since then, the Ashtarkhani (Joni) dynasty began to rule in Bukhara. About the origin of two-mouthed Ashtarkhanids. As the Golden Horde (Zhōji ulus) weakened, the possibility of its division into several small khanates increased. As a result, in the 30s of the 15th century, the Ashtarkhan khanate was created in the Volga region. "Astrakhan" is the Russification of Ashtarkhan. Ashtarkhan is actually derived from the word Haji Tarkhan. Tarkhan is considered one of the privileged titles among the Turkic-speaking peoples and is known since the time of the famous Khazar Khanate (VII-X). Jonibek is a descendant of Tokai Temur, the thirteenth son of Sultan Dzhojji, whose ancestors ruled in Haji Tarkhan (Astarkhan) west of Dashti Kipchak. In the course of the centralization of the Russian state and the expansion of state lands at the expense of neighboring states under Ivan IV (Ivan Vasilevich, Grozny, 1533-1583), Astrakhan was also conquered by the Russian tsar in 1556. The ruler of the city, Yormohamad, took refuge in Bukhara with his family. Later, Jonibek, the son of Yormuhammed, who married the daughter of Bukhara Khan Iskandar Sultan, became close to Sultan Khan's family, and his children reached high positions during the reign of Abdullah Khan II. Due to the decline of the Shaibani dynasty and the absence of a representative of the dynasty to rule the throne, Bukhara scholars and emirs consulted and handed over the throne to Sultan Ashtarkhani Jonibek. However, despite the fact that he is Genghis Khan and has full rights to manage the throne, he believes that those close to Abdullah Khan's family have more right to the throne, and he abdicates the throne in favor of his nephews and at the same time his own sons. In this way, a new dynasty - the Ashtarkhanids (also known as the Janis after the founder of the dynasty) came to the throne of the Bukhara Khanate.

Thus, in 1601, power in the Bukhara Khanate passed to the hands of a new dynasty - the Tokai Timurid dynasty, which was named Janis (after Joni Muhammad Khan) or Ashtarkhanis (according to the place of origin). His first representative to ascend the throne of Bukhara was Jani Muhammad Khan, who, according to Sambaur, reigned in 1601, in whose name a coin was minted. Chaos begins again in the Bukhara Khanate. The foreign political situation will also become tense. In such a difficult situation, the tribal chiefs put Din Muhammad Sultan, the son of Johnny Muhammad Sultan, on the throne of Bukhara Khanate. At this time, the eldest son Dinmuhammad, who was supposed to take the throne, was the viceroy of the south-western provinces of the khanate and was the governor of Nisa and Obivard. The Iranians, who learned about the situation in Bukhara, started a military campaign, began to threaten the border areas and besieged Obivard. Dinmuhammad fought against the enemy for several days and was wounded in the eye and leg. On his way back to Bukhara, he was killed by robbers he encountered on the way. After the death of Dinmuhammad, his brother Baqimuhammad (1601-1605), who was the governor of Samarkand at that time, was transferred to the throne. In 1601, when Baqi Muhammad from the Ashtarkhanids seized the power of Bukhara, the rule of the Shaybani dynasty ended. Although Baqimuhammad ascended the throne as the first representative of the new dynasty, the official power was still in the hands of Jonibek sultan, in his name affairs were conducted, edicts were issued and coins were minted, and his name was added to the sermon. With the arrival of Baqimuhammed to the top of the state and the new dynasty taking power in the Bukhara Khanate, no major changes took place in practice. After the death of Abdullah Khan II and the period of the last representatives of the Shaybanid dynasty, internal struggles and political disunity began to intensify. Therefore, one of the most important tasks facing the new ruler was to preserve the country's territorial integrity and strengthen the central authority. In the early period, coins in circulation were minted in the name of Jonibek Sultan, but in practice, Baqimuhammad was in charge of the power.

In short, the crisis of the central government after the death of Shaibani Abdullah Khan II and the chaos in the country made the political situation tense. Internal and external opponents of the Bukhara khanate

immediately tried to take advantage of this situation. As a result, under such difficult conditions, a new dynasty - the Ashtarkhanid dynasty - came to power.

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